

STUDY GUIDE Exam 1 - Comprising Wheelock chpp. 23-25.

Pars I – Vocabulary & Derivatives - Know all chapter 25 vocabulary words – be able to write them all in Latin, then you'll be able to do it the other way easily.

Give the Root and part of speech for the derivatives we've covered:

colloquialism -	colloquium, ī n.	noun
inevitable -	vito, vitare	adj.
levity -	levis, -e	noun
inquest -	quaero	noun
derisive -	rideo	adj.
confabulate -	fabula, -ae f.	verb
incredulous -	credo,	adj.
putative -	puto	adj.
depose -	pono, (posui)	verb.

Pars II – Ablatives Absolute Practice- Directions: Translate from each column.

Translate **THREE** to English

Translate **THREE** to Latin

1. duce oppresso
Once the leader was overthrown
2. militibus quaesitis
with the soldiers having been asked/sought
3. sacerdote petito
Once the priest was sought/looked for
4. bellis ferocibus pugnatis
with fierce wars having been fought

5. With the heroes having been killed (use neco 1)
heroibus necatis
6. Since the language was known
linguā scitā
7. After the spears were put down (depono...)
hastis depositis
8. Once the gold was sought
auro petito/
quaesito

III – Participles, Infinitives and Indirect Speech -

Short answer:

A main verb of saying, thinking, knowing, perceiving, etc. raises the expectation of a subject in the ACC. case and a verb in the infinitive.

Directions: Produce all the tenses of the infinitives and participles in each voice for the given verbs.

PLEASE TRANSLATE

moneo, monere, monui, monitus-a-um = to warn

Participles

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
PRESENT:	<u>monens (monentis)</u> warning	<u>XX</u>
PERFECT:	<u>XX</u>	<u>monitus, a, um</u> (h. been) warned
FUTURE:	<u>moniturus, a, um</u> about to warn	<u>monendus, a, um</u> about to be warned

Infinitives

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
PRESENT:	<u>monēre</u>	<u>moneri</u> to warn to be warned
PERFECT:	<u>monuisse</u>	<u>monitus, a, um esse</u> to have warned to have been warned
FUTURE:	<u>moniturus esse</u> a um	<u>monitum iri</u> to be about to warn to be about to be warned

rego, regere, rexi, rectus -a, -um = to rule

Participles

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
PRESENT:	<u>regens (regentis)</u> ruling	<u>XX</u>
PERFECT:	<u>XX</u>	<u>rectus, a, um</u> (h. been) ruled
FUTURE:	<u>recturus</u> about a um to rule	<u>regendus, a, um</u> about to be ruled

Infinitives

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
PRESENT:	<u>regere</u> to rule	<u>regi</u> to be ruled
PERFECT:	<u>rexisse</u> to have ruled	<u>rectus, a, um esse</u> to have been ruled
FUTURE:	<u>recturus, a, um esse</u> to be about to rule	<u>rectum iri</u> to be about to be ruled

Others to practice on your own: verito, vertere, verti, versum; pello, pellere, pepuli, pulsum

(Continued) - Pars III – Infinitives and Indirect Speech -

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English or Latin paying close attention to indirect speech constructions.

Nuntius* nuntiavit Caesarem Belgas pugnaturum esse.

*nuntius = messenger

The messenger announced (that) Caesar would attack/fight the Belgians.

Senator Marcus putavit Charthaginem delendam esse.*

*deleo, delere = to destroy

Senator Marcus thought (that) Carthage must be destroyed/had to be destroyed.

Plato dixit se librum scripsisse.

Plato said (that) he had written a book.

Plato dicit se librum scripsisse.

Plato says (that) he wrote a book.

Plato dicit se librum scripturum esse.

Plato says (that) he will write a book.

Aliquis putat Theseum optimum* heroem esse.

*optimum = best

Someone thinks that Theseus is the best hero.

Romulus putabat fratrem suum pessimum* esse.

*pessimum = worst

Romulus was thinking that his brother was the worst.

English > Latin

The leader thought that this woman* had opened the gates.*

*"this woman" = use a form of *is, ea, id* *gate = *porta, -ae f.*

Dux putavit eam portas patefēisse.

Mr. Yonker says that he loves everything*.

*everything = *omnia*

Mr. Y. dicit se omnia amare.

Mr. Yonker said that he had loved everything.

Mr. Y. dixit se omnia amavisse

Mr. Yonker says that he will love everything.

Mr. Y. dicit se omnia amaturum esse.

We believe that she avoids school. (*schola, -ae, f.*)

credimus eam scholam vitare.

We believed that she avoided school.

Credidimus se scholam vitare.

We believed that she had avoided school.

Credidimus se scholam vitavisse.

Ms. Cutts thought that she would found a school.

*Ms. Cutts = Magistra Cutts

Ms. Cutts putavit se scholam condituram esse.

Ms. Cutts thinks that she founded a school.

Magistra Cutts putat se condidisse scholam.

Ms Cutts thinks that she founds a school.

Magistra Cutts putat se scholam condere.

15 pts

Pars IV – Translation - The translation section will look like this below. Study / Prepare by thoroughly reviewing the Caesar text (Caesar's camp attacked by the Gauls) and the Cicero text (Magnus orator...)

Directions: Translate the following Latin texts into English on the lines provided. Points awarded for every word correctly translated. If you don't know a specific word, show me by inserting a blank "_____" or writing the Latin word in (parentheses) and keep going.

Caesar, equitatu praemisso, sex legiones ducebat; equites nostri, flumine transitO, cum hostium equitatu proelium commiserunt. Illi identidem in silvas ad suos se recipiebant ac rursus ex silva in nostros ipetum faciebant.

Vocabulary: *equitatus*, -us m. = cavalry || *praemitto*, -mittere = to send ahead || *legio*, *legionis*, f. = legion || *transito* = from *transeo*, *transire* = to go across || *proelium committere* = to engage in battle || *identidem* = repeatedly || *se recipere* = to retreat

Caesar, after the cavalry was sent forward, was leading six legions, Once the river was crossed, our cavalry joined battle with the cavalry of the enemy. They were kept retreating again and again into the woods to their side/troops/men and again they kept/were making an attack against our side/troops/men from the woods.

Answers can vary here! Stick to your notes and our class discussions.

Pars V - Culture - Be comfortable defining / writing the traits of the following terms including how long terms of office were and what standard duties were:

Dictator -

Quaestor -

See notes and "Res Publica" article.

Aedile -

Tribune of the Plebs -

Censor -

Consul -

Briefly describe the following terms:

imperium - Formal, sanctioned power to judge and punish someone, given to Roman magistrates by the state.

The Senate - The aristocratic/oligarchic body of older Roman men at the heart of the Republic

Cursus Honorum - The unofficial order or progression of offices that Roman politicians should hold.

Democracy - Rule by the people.

Oligarchy - Rule by the few.

Tyranny - Rule by one, a monarch or tyrant who took power by force or threat of force.

Pars VI - Passive Periphrastic-

Directions: Translate from English to Latin or Latin to English, paying close attention to passive periphrastic constructions.

a. Tibi hoc osculum dandum est*. *do, dare, dedi, datum

This kiss must be given by you.

b. Ea dicenda sunt eis.

These things must be said by them.

c. You all must do something. (Something must be done by you all)

Aliquid vobis faciendum est. / agendum est.

d. I must praise this girl. (This girl must be praised by me) praise = laudo (1)

Haec puella mihi laudanda est.

e. We must see these cities (These cities must be seen by us)

Hae / Eae urbes nobis videndae sunt / spectandae sunt.

f. Y'all must think these thoughts*

*thought = sententia, -ae f

Hae / Eae sententiae vobis cogitandae sunt / putandae sunt.

g. Hoc colloquium de republica nostra ducibus habendum est.

This conversation about our republic must be had by the leaders.

OR: (Our) The leaders must have this conversation ^(our) about our republic.

ALSO: Define a morpheme: A linguistic sign that bears meaning.